

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1905.

STATUES IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES

THERE are lots of folks in Washington who have lived here from one to ten years or longer who will tell you, humbly, that they have never been inside the Washington monument, the Smithsonian Institution and other places of national, and even international, interest. Also there are many persons who have lived in the capital city all their lives and have never seen some of the statues erected in the out-of-the-way places, to perpetuate the memory of men who have figured prominently in the nation's history.

For instance, how many resident Washingtonians, or visitors either, for that matter, have ever seen the statue of the late President Garfield, erected more than eighteen years ago at 1st street and Maryland avenue southwest, at a cost of \$92,539? There it stands, and there it has stood, sheltered by the forenoon shadows of the Capitol, little admired and little known. The figure of the martyred President looks down Maryland avenue to where the freight cars and the passenger coaches of the Pennsylvania railroad are shifted and switched by the snorting, tireless engines—looking at the incoming and outgoing of the trains from the depot at 6th street, where he fell at the hand of the assassin. The street cars in route from Pennsylvania avenue to the navy yard pass by the statue, but few are the passengers who notice the monument to that illustrious statesman who, while serving as chief executive, forfeited his life for his country.

The statue represents a standing figure,



NATHANIEL GREENE



JAMES A. GARFIELD

while crouching at the pedestal are four bronze figures. The sculptor was Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, and the unveiling ceremonies were held May 12, 1887. Congress appropriated \$7,500 for the statue and \$20,000 for the pedestal. This proportion did not meet with the approval of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which organization later subscribed an additional \$25,000 for the statue.

The equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan, erected in Iowa circle, at a cost of \$25,000, is another of the monuments out of the beaten path of the tourist, the sight-seer, or even the resident Washingtonian. Thirteenth street is not a much traveled highway, and where it is crossed by P Street and Rhode Island avenue, at Iowa circle, it is practically deserted, except for those who reside in the vicinity. The Logan statue was unveiled April 9, 1901, and is the work of Franklin Simmons. Congress appropriated \$20,000 toward the total cost and the remaining \$15,000 was subscribed by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The pedestal is of dark granite and bronze, representing scenes of import in the career of the deceased soldier.

First in the District.
The first statue to be erected in the District to the American soldier and sailor

heroes was that of Gen. Andrew Jackson, in the center of Lafayette square, opposite the White House. This statue was unveiled January 8, 1853, and is the work of Clark Mills, a sculptor of the old school. Its total cost was \$10,000, half of which was appropriated by Congress. The Jackson Democratic Association of this city paid \$12,000 toward the statue, and later Congress appropriated an additional \$8,000 for the pedestal. While Lafayette square is in the center of a most populous district and is bounded by four busy thoroughfares, the statue of Gen. Jackson, in the center of the square, is seldom viewed, and may properly be classed with the other statues

which are resting in semi-oblivion.

At East Capitol street and 11th street, in the center of Lincoln park, is a statue of significance—two figures, one representing Abraham Lincoln, with compassionate face and outstretched palms; the other a negro crouching at the feet of the man who freed him from the bonds of slavery. The statue cost \$18,000, all of which was subscribed in small amounts by the negroes as an expression of appreciation to the memory of the martyred President. The pedestal cost \$1,000, which was provided for by an appropriation from Congress. The statue was unveiled April 14, 1876, and was the work of Thomas Ball. The location is ideal, but the statue must share that same semi-

oblivion which is the fate of those monuments in the out-of-the-way places. Ask any of the old residents if there is a statue in Washington to that famous soldier, Gen. Nathaniel Greene. The chances are nine out of ten that the old resident will say "No." Or if he "smells a rat" and says "Yes," the chances are still ten to one that he cannot tell you where it is located. In the center of Stanton square, at the intersection of 5th and C streets, Massachusetts and Maryland avenues northeast, is an equestrian statue of General Greene which was turned over to the government informally in 1877. The statue cost \$40,000, and the pedestal \$10,000, both of which sums were appropriated by Con-

gress. The sculptor was Henry K. Brown. The figure of the old war hero sits upon a horse, with his right arm extended, as if he predicted that the course of the American empire would ever be upward and onward. Stanton square is also out of the line of busy travel, and Gen. Greene must remain content with a circle of admirers limited to those who live in that immediate section of the city.

Major General McPherson.

An equestrian statue of Major General James B. McPherson occupies the center of McPherson square, at Vermont avenue, 15th and K streets northwest. It was unveiled October 18, 1876, and cost, with its pedestal, \$48,000. The statue itself cost \$23,500 and was paid for by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The balance of \$24,500 was appropriated by Congress.

There is a statue on Pennsylvania avenue between 8th and 9th streets which is seldom seen by either resident or tourist—that of Gen. John A. Rawlins. It is on the south side of the street, in the center of a small triangle, and is observed only when in close proximity, because of the heavy foliage which in the summer season obscures it from the pedestrians on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue. The Rawlins statue is the third oldest in the District, and was completed in November, 1874, at a cost of \$13,000. No formal ceremonies marked the unveiling, and for many years it has stood there, appreciated only by observing motorists. The sculptor was Mr. J. Bailey. The statue represents General

Rawlins standing, with his field glasses in his hand. Turning from the heroes of war, there is just west of Scott circle, near N and 16th streets northwest, a statue of Daniel Webster. It is of comparative recent date, having been unveiled January 18, 1900. G. Trentanove, the sculptor, has represented Webster standing, a caduceus over his shoulders and a book in his hand. On the pedestal is the inscription, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Congress gave the site and appropriated \$4,000 for the pedestal.

And there are more than a dozen other statues in the District, some in the semi-oblivion and others in the traveled highways. The records show that a total of twenty-two statues have been erected upon government property at a total cost of approximately \$825,500. Four more statues are in contemplation at a cost of about \$40,000. It may seem passing strange, but the statues of foreigners who have been identified in some manner with the history of this country are in the conspicuous places, while the single exception, perhaps, of Frederick the Great. All of them are under the care and control of the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Colonel Brownwell, U. S. A.



GEN. RAWLINS

RAWLINS standing, with his field glasses in his hand.

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STONE & FAIRFAX.

The Best of

"Exchange" Offers.

EVERY day brings us more and more gilt edge propositions in the way of exchanges. As our list stands now there's without doubt an exchange offer we can make you that will meet every condition you can lay down.

The list below tells of a number of very exceptional offers that will command particular attention now.

Apartment Houses for Exchange.

We offer to exchange the equity in several well-located 4 and 7-story apartment houses, subject to encumbrances of about one-half value. Paying 10 and 15 per cent net.

\$80,000—Renting for \$10,461 a year. On a prominent corner, central.

\$25,000—Renting for \$2,800 a year; west of 13th.

\$30,000—Renting for \$2,000; west of 9th street, south of "N" street.

\$125,000—Rents \$12,780. A most attractive corner, near Scott circle.

\$100,000—Rents \$1,400 a year. Corner on avenue northwest.

Residence & Business Property for Exchange.

An equity of \$4,500 in a \$15,000 house, having delivered to you for equity in one of three houses or good ground.

For a \$12,000 House N. W.—two small properties valued at \$6,000. Difference in cash.

1620 R. I. avenue—Free and clear; cash price, \$13,500. Lot 22x120.

To Exchange for Building Lots.

A \$10,000 dwelling; rents for \$90; clear for house northwest; pay cash difference.

An \$18,000 house; clear; will take \$35,000 house and pay difference in cash.

720 11th street—Fine business property. Would take \$5,000 or \$8,000 house as part payment.

5 new houses on The Heights between 14th and 16th. Each 10 rooms. Hot-water heat. Renting for \$50. Price, each, \$8,000.

Two or five new 10-room houses on "Washington Heights." Hot-water heat. Each \$7,500.

Two or four new 3-story houses in Mt. Pleasant. Each \$6,000.

Two or five of the best located two-family houses in the northwest. Renting for \$57. Price, \$7,000.

Two or five two-family houses. Renting for \$15. Each \$5,000.

INVESTIGATE THIS—We offer five new two-family houses, each west of 10th and each rents for \$32. Price of each is \$7,000. Will trade for vacant ground or a number of acres suitable for subdivision.

STONE & FAIRFAX,

804-806-808 F STREET.

wishes to buy and paying the market value thereof. The dealer, therefore, cannot complete any business in the taking of samples. Should he know the official character of the inspector, refuse to sell, he is liable to fine and imprisonment. Samples are properly taken by a number of other data sufficient to enable the inspector to identify any particular article, and are delivered in this manner to the chemist.

The analyses are made altogether under the numbers, the chemist not knowing the name of the person from whom the sample has been taken. The inspectors who have collected the samples, having delivered them to the chemist, turn in to the chief inspector a report showing the articles collected and the chemist's receipt therefor, which report enables the chief inspector to identify the vendor of any particular sample. Once each week the chemist submits a report showing the work done in the analysis of samples, with recommendations as to the action to be taken with reference to such samples, if any, as may be below standard. The chemist also makes recommendations, in cases in which prosecutions are to be instituted, a letter is addressed to the corporation counsel with a request that suitable action be taken to bring the offenders before the court. The inspectors charged with the collection of sample work, as do the other food inspectors, are required to change the districts from day to day. They are required, however, to station themselves from time to time on the roads leading to town, to inspect the delivery of milk by dealers, to see that the milk is delivered in clean and sanitary condition, and to make sure that the milk is delivered in the city and to regular customers on legal holidays.

They are required also from time to time to visit the railroad depots to collect samples of milk and to make sure that the milk is delivered in clean and sanitary condition. The department is not to analyze samples of foods submitted by dealers, since to do this would probably result in the imposition of a fine upon the dealer, and the work which would interfere with its proper duties. Moreover, the fairness of such samples would always be open to dispute.

As a matter of fact, they work as dealers drive, so as to obtain samples from dealers who have no local places of business, but regular customers, and to make sure that the milk is delivered in the city and to regular customers on legal holidays.

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GEORGETOWN REAL ESTATE.

We are prepared to meet almost any demand for homes or investment properties in Georgetown and vicinity, as we control the best propositions.

New 6-room house in Tennallytown, on E. line, \$100 each, \$1,750.

Shed, 10x15 ft. month, \$1,000.

Shed, 10x15 ft. month, \$1,000.

Dwelling, 12x12 ft. month, \$1,000.

Ing. rents for \$12. Price, \$1,200.

The Miller-Shoenaker Real Estate Co. (Inc.), 1323 3rd st. Phone West 49.

where it is handled after its arrival in the city.

No one can keep cows in the District of Columbia for the production of milk for sale who has not a permit from the health officers so to do, and no person can lawfully ship milk into the District without a similar permit. In order to obtain such permits the premises where the milk is produced must be properly constructed with respect to lighting, ventilation and drainage, and properly equipped as to water supply, dairy utensils, etc. Dairy farms in the District of Columbia and in the immediate vicinity are inspected by two additional veterinarians, one of whom is stationed at Germantown, Md., and the other at Washington, D. C., at Leesburg, Va. Means of transportation are provided at government expense. These inspectors visit the dairy farms from day to day and serve to check the milk, the correction of any objectionable conditions.

Examine the Cattle.

They examine the cattle on such farms and require the isolation or removal of those that are unfit for the production of milk. Dairy farmers in the District who offend against the regulations are subject to fine and imprisonment. Dairy farmers in adjacent states who offend against the regulations may have their licenses revoked, and then the farmer or his consignee may be prosecuted for sending or for bringing milk into the District without a license.

Permits to bring milk into the District are issued upon certain conditions; the farmer must concede to the health department of the District the right to inspect his premises, must agree to abide by District laws and regulations, unless they are in conflict with state laws and regulations, must agree to send none but pure, wholesome milk into the District. A violation of these conditions effects a revocation of his permit.

All inspectors' reports as to the condition of dairy farms show more or less accurate information as to the health of the dairy. The health department has established a system of rating whereby so many points are allowed for each of the essential features of the farm, and the inspector, at the time of his visit, scores the farm according to this established system of rating. His report showing the standing of the farm is filed in the health office. All papers relating to any dairy farm are filed together, so that any milk dealer or any citizen who desires to learn something of the condition of a dairy farm may go to the health office and do so by visiting the health office. In the chemical laboratory all analyses are recorded under the card index system, so that the record of the analysis of samples of food of any class produced from any given dealer can be determined without difficulty.

Newspaper Anonymity.

From the New York Times.
In a recent speech delivered before the Newspaper Society in London, Winston Churchill, M. P., said that while newspaper machinery every day expanded, the men who did the work seemed to him to have sunk into the background in our great social hierarchy. It was not so in France. In many ways the press of France was inferior to ours, but there were powerful individual journalists in France as there were not in England—men who wielded a power in directing the course of the policy of their country much greater than that wielded by the average member of the chamber of deputies. It was a great pity that individual journalists had not the same influence at home. It was certainly not because we did not possess writers of equal capacity. He ventured to think that anonymity had a great deal to do with it. If more articles were signed individual journalists would acquire a greater weight and authority in the politics of the country,

HOW LOCAL FOOD SUPPLY IS WATCHED ALL THE TIME

Work of the Food Inspectors of the Health Office.

The regulation of the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, in so far as it is authorized by law, is entrusted to the health department. The work of the health department with respect to this matter is not limited to the determination of the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of any particular article, but covers, in many cases, the determination of the quality of the article, involving merely the question of possible fraud upon the purchaser. Whether, for instance, vinegar has or has not an acidity equivalent to the presence of not less than 4 per centum of acetic acid, does not involve any grave sanitary questions, although it is of importance to the purchaser who wishes to use the article in question; and so, while cottonseed oil is doubtless as wholesome as olive oil, yet the purchaser who demands and pays for olive oil is supposed to know what he wants, and is entitled to receive what he asks for.

The food inspection service of the health department is so arranged as to meet the various requirements arising out of the different characters of substances offered for sale. The quality of some articles of food can be determined by inspection by the unaided senses—sight, smell and touch. Such, for instance, are meats, fish, poultry, game, vegetables and fruits. The quality of others can be determined only as the result of a more or less extended analysis requiring the use of apparatus and reagents of various kinds. The differentiation of hard and butter from the various substances sold for these articles requires such analysis. So, also, does the differentiation of

olive oil from cottonseed oil, and nearly all require analysis, chemical or microscopical, in order to determine whether they conform to the legal standards. The quality of certain articles of food cannot be determined satisfactorily either by inspection or by analysis, but can be determined only after obtaining a knowledge of the conditions under which they are produced. Analysis of milk must be supplemented, for instance, by the control of the dairy farm and the dairy, including the control of the dairy cattle themselves, so far as it is possible, must be supplemented by inspection of cattle before and at the time of slaughter.

The inspection of perishable articles, whose qualities can be determined by the unaided senses—that is, the inspection of meats, fish, poultry, game, vegetables, fruits and marine products—is entrusted to four inspectors. One of these inspectors is stationed at the fish wharf, and is charged with the inspection of all incoming fish, oysters and crabs. He inspects also such vegetables and fruits as are received by water. The other three inspectors, who devote their time to this work, cover in their operations the entire District of Columbia. As the result of their work in years past the health department is in possession of a list which includes the names and addresses of all persons whose places are subject to supervision by these inspectors. These lists are arranged so that an inspector should be able to visit all of a greater part of the stores and markets in any given territory in one day. Each morning he is given a route which he is expected to cover as thoroughly as possible before reporting to the office on the following morning. In order to do this he visits the various stores and markets on the route, examines their stocks of perishable goods and looks into the general sanitary condition of the premises. If any portion of the premises, the ice box, for instance,

is not in sanitary condition, the inspector serves a notice necessary to have the objectionable conditions corrected. If he finds any of the articles offered for sale unsound or unwholesome, he forthwith condemns them. Upon condemnation he sees that they are properly disposed of, that is, that they are deposited in the garbage receptacle, and if there is any reason to believe that they may be offered for sale contrary to law he annotates them with kerosene so as to prevent such a result.

Reports Next Morning.

On the following morning he reports to the office all stores visited and the quantity and quality of all articles condemned. If he has served any notices requiring the correction of insanitary conditions a proper report of that fact is made. Under this system the inspectors can, by diligent work, cover the entire District not often more than once every twelve working days.

The work of the inspectors has reference to the soundness or unsoundness of the articles rather than to what is ordinarily known as adulteration. In one instance a steak, which had been thoroughly and properly cooked, was sold, notwithstanding that fact. Needless to say the purchaser discovered that something was wrong long before the steak was eaten. The matter was brought to the attention of the health department, and ultimately resulted in a fine of \$25. The inspectors in this service seek to prevent the sale of unsound and unwholesome food. Despite their efforts, however, occasionally food of this class is sold, and appeals are made to the health department, in some cases for redress, and in other cases merely for the determination of the dispute between the buyer and the seller as to the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the article. Many such cases are adjusted, and some of them are taken into court. The courts

have been found usually very willing to mete out severe punishment to persons who have either willfully or negligently sold objectionable food of this character.

Occasionally in this service aid is received from dealers themselves. In one instance where it came to the knowledge of certain dealers that a man occupying a stall in one of the markets had dressed and sold a fowl which had died a natural death, they took the matter into their own hands, and to make assurance doubly sure anointed the remains with kerosene.

The inspectors at the larger abattoirs occasionally find animals which have been brought in for slaughter either injured in transit or diseased. In some cases the slaughtering must be postponed. In others the animal is hopelessly diseased and is best slaughtered and put into the digesting tank to be made into fertilizer at once, and in others a part of the animal may be used for food, while the rest is unsalable. Recently a farmer who had a cow too sick to be driven to the abattoir for slaughter—so sick, in fact, that she could not walk any considerable distance—loaded her into a wagon and brought her to be killed for food. The inspector was present when she was unloaded, and she promptly found her way into the digesting tank.

The department has no jurisdiction over slaughter houses outside of the District of Columbia. While the larger packing houses in the west are subject to federal supervision, the smaller establishments located in adjacent states, from which meat is sent into the District, are not under such supervision. An effort was made to have the Department of Agriculture assign inspectors to these slaughter houses, but without success.

Watched by Chemist.

Foods and drugs requiring laboratory analyses to determine their quality are kept under observation by the chemist and three inspectors who work in conjunction with him. In addition to the appropriation for these inspectors, the department has at its control a small general fund to enable it to employ a special inspector from time to time into the District, at not more than three dollars a day, to make a special inspection of places where milk is sold, and in the inspection of places where milk is sold, and the third inspector assists in the laboratory. Samples are collected by actual purchases, the inspector indicating the article which he

business, undertaken to avoid it by slaughtering at night and slaughtering on Sundays. Within a few months past, at a total cost of approximately \$825,500. Four more statues are in contemplation at a cost of about \$40,000. It may seem passing strange, but the statues of foreigners who have been identified in some manner with the history of this country are in the conspicuous places, while the single exception, perhaps, of Frederick the Great. All of them are under the care and control of the superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Colonel Brownwell, U. S. A.

Presumed to Know Quality

Dealers in foods and drugs are presumed to know the quality of the goods which they sell. The retail dealer, however, must ordinarily protect himself against loss through prosecution or otherwise by dealing only with responsible manufacturers or wholesalers or by taking proper guarantees from them to hold him harmless if the goods which he purchases do not come up to the standards required by law. The health department has considered from time to time the propriety of recommending that there be established in connection with the department a laboratory service where any dealer might have any food or any drug analyzed at a sufficient inspection of the actual cost of such analysis. Under this system a competent chemist and necessary assistants could, it is believed, be engaged at a reasonable salary, and the cost of the entire service paid for by fees from the dealers, without making the costs of analysis prohibitory.

The supervision of the milk supply forms possibly the most important feature of the work of the health department. Milk is generally recognized as being an article of food which, above all others, is susceptible of doing harm. The idea formerly prevalent, however, that the bare analysis of milk in order to determine the percentage of fat and of solids so as to learn whether it had been watered or skimmed was a sufficient inspection of it, an article of food has long since been abandoned. Chemical analyses do not show whether the milk is advanced toward souring, and the use of coloring matter is practically a thing of the past, and the use of preservatives, owing to the ease with which it may be detected, is extremely uncommon. The most important feature of the milk inspection service lies in the inspection of farms where milk is produced and in the inspection of establishments